

Blaine, "how do you know the source from which it would be supplied. The tendency in Russia today and the Asiatic possessions of England is toward a large increase of the grain supply, the grain being raised by the cheapest possible labor. Manufacturing countries will buy breadstuffs where they get them cheapest and the enlarging of the home market for the American farmer being checked, he would search in vain for one of the same value. His foreign sales are already checked by the great competition abroad. There never was a time when the increase of the large

HOME MARKET

was so valuable to him. The best proof is that the farmers are prosperous in proportion to the nearness of manufacturing countries and a protective tariff tends to spread manufactures. In Ohio and Indiana for example, though not classed as manufacturing states, the annual value of fabrics is larger than the annual value of the agricultural products.

"But those holding the President's views," remarked the reporter, "are always quoting the great prosperity of the country under the tariff of 1846."

"That tariff did not involve the one destructive point recommended by the President, namely, the retaining of direct internal taxes in order to abolish the indirect taxes levied on

FOREIGN FABRICS

but the country had peculiar advantages by the Crimean war involving England, France and Russia and largely impairing their trade. All these incidents, or accidents, if you choose, were immensely stimulating to trade in the United States, regardless of the nature of our tariff; but mark the end of this European experience with the tariff of 1846, which for a time gave a deceptive show of prosperity. Its enactment was immediately followed by the Mexican war, then in 1848 by great convulsions in Europe, then in 1849 and succeeding years by the enormous gold yield in California. The powers made peace in 1856, and at the same time the output of gold in California fell off. Immediately the

FINANCIAL PANIC

of 1857 came upon the country with disastrous force. Though we had in these years mined a vast amount of gold in California, every bank in New York was compelled to suspend specie payments. Four hundred millions in gold had been carried out of the country in eight years to pay for foreign goods that should have been manufactured at home, and we had years of depression and distress as an atonement for our folly."

"It is remarkable that President Polk recommended the tariff of 1846 on precisely the same grounds that President Cleveland recommends a similar enactment now. Mr. Polk insisted on emptying the treasury by a free trade tariff, then rushed the country into debt by borrowing \$100,000,000 for the

MEXICAN WAR

"Do you mean to imply that there should be no reduction in the national revenue?"

"No; what I have said implies the reverse. I would reduce it by the prompt repeal of the tobacco tax, and would make here and there some changes in the tariff, not to reduce the protection, but to wisely foster it."

"Would you explain your meaning more fully?"

"I mean that no great system of revenue like our tariff can operate with efficiency and equality, unless the changes of trade be closely watched and the law promptly adapted to those changes. But I would make no change that should impair the character of the whole body of the tariff. Four years ago, in the act of 1883, we

MADE CHANGES

of the character I have tried to indicate. If such changes were made and fortifying our sea coast thus under taken, no surplus would be found after that already accumulated had been disposed of."

"But what about the existing surpluses?"

"The abstract of the message I have seen," replied Blaine, "contains no reference to that point. I therefore, make no comments further than to endorse Grant's remarks that a surplus is always easier to handle than a deficit."

The reporter repeated the question whether the President's recommendation would not, if adopted, give us the advantage of a large increase in exports.

"I only repeat," answered Blaine, "that it would vastly enlarge our imports, while the only export it would

SERIOUSLY INCREASE

would be our gold and silver. That would flow out boundlessly, just as it did under the tariff of 1846. The President's recommendations, enacted into law, would result in making way for a deluge of inflow of fabrics to the destruction of home industry."

Mr. Blaine thought it was important to increase our export trade, but it is vastly more important not to lose our own great market for our own people, in a vain effort to reach an impossibility. It is not our foreign trade that has caused the wonderful growth and expansion of the republic, it is the vast domestic trade. The whole amount of our export and import trade together never, he thought, reached \$1,000,000,000 in any one year. Our internal trade reaches an annual aggregate of more than \$30,000,000,000, and

perhaps this year \$50,000,000,000. It is into this

ILLIMITABLE TRADE

even now in its infancy and destined to attain a magnitude not dreamed of twenty years ago, that Europeans are struggling to enter. It is the heritage of the American people, of their children and their children's children. It gives an absolutely free trade over a territory nearly as large as all Europe, and the profit is all our own. President Cleveland now proposes a policy that will admit Europe to a share of this trade."

Mr. Blaine is in favor of extending our foreign trade in all practical and advantageous ways, but not on the principle of the free traders, by which we shall be constantly exchanging dollars for dimes.

Asked how the President's message will be taken south, Blaine said he dared not answer that question; the truth had been so

LONG OBSCURED

by certain local questions and unreasoning prejudice, that nobody can hope for industrial enlightenment among their leaders, just yet, but in his view, the south, above all sections of the Union, needs a protective tariff. He did not think the President's recommendation to admit raw material will find strong supporters by wise protectionists in our times. Should that recommendation of the President be approved, it would turn 100,000 American laborers out of employment before it had been a year in operation.

The marked and general effect of the President's message, Mr. Blaine thought, will bring the country where it ought to be brought, to a full and fair contest upon the question of protection.

THE PRESIDENT

himself, makes it an issue by presenting no other in his message. The democratic party in power is a standing menace to the industrial prosperity of the country. That menace should be removed, or the policy it foreshadows should be made certain. Nothing is so mischievous to business as uncertainty; nothing so paralyzing as doubt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The state board of trade of California decided by resolution at its session today to prepare a tabulated statement of the wages paid for skilled and unskilled labor in California. The resolution cites that owing to the inability to engage laborers, a great portion of this year's fruit yield was lost, and that with the growing fruit production of the state, the labor problem is one of the most important to be solved. The fact is urged that while labor, both skilled and unskilled, is in great demand, wages are in advance of those paid in the east.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—It is reported that all Russian troops whose time of service expired in the autumn are retained in the ranks; that 250,000 recruits have been enrolled in the army corps which forms the military line from Lublin to Zamuz; that a strong body of cavalry is stationed between Reyno and Kovel. All the places named are near the Russian frontier.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The Russian government sent a circular to its representatives at foreign courts, in relation to the Czar's recent visit to Berlin. The circular draws attention to three points: First that the Czar's conversation with Bismarck showed that there was not the slightest reason for a breach between Germany and Russia; second that Bismarck promised Germany should remain neutral in Bulgarian affairs; third that both governments should order their newspapers to adopt a

MODERATE TONE

in comments upon Russo-German relations. The forged documents were not mentioned in the circular.

VIENNA, Dec. 7.—Political Correspondence officially denies the report that the powers interested have sent a note to Russia in reference to the increased force on the frontiers. The paper says the Austrian frontier guards will be completely reorganized and their numbers increased.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 7.—The largest fire in the history of this city occurred this morning, causing a loss of \$250,000. The heaviest losers are three wholesale grocery firms—Greil Bros. & Co., \$120,000; Hobbie & Teague, \$50,000; Warren & Co., \$30,000.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Royal Mail Steamship Line's steamer *Isla de Panay*, which left Liverpool November 28th, for Manila, Singapore, etc., is ashore nine miles north of Sagres, Portugal. Seven of her crew were drowned.

PESTH, Dec. 8.—In the best informed circles the situation arising from the reinforcement of Russian troops in Poland is not regarded as portending immediate danger. Nothing more will be done yet beyond sending a warning to Russia that Austria is watchful and will not leave unanswered any further military measures that Russia takes. Austria will not precipitate counter measures, because she does not desire to leave Russia without a loophole or to give her retreat the appearance of being due to Austrian menace. It is expected that Austria will grant to Russia a brief delay for furnishing a spontaneous explanation of the massing of the troops. Meanwhile, the Austrian preparations will quietly continue. The press regards matters in a perfectly calm spirit.

New York, Dec. 8.—The World interviewed over 215 members of Congress on the tariff and their choice for President. The following summary will show the result:

For the republicans—1st, Do you favor the re-nomination of Mr. Blaine for President? 2d, If not, state preference as to candidate. 3d, Do you favor the President's tariff ideas? 4th, How far would you be willing to go in any reduction of taxation?

For democrats—1st, Do you favor the President's tariff ideas? 2d, How far would you be willing to go in a reduction of taxation?

The republicans, on the choice for President, were—Non-committal, 40; for Blaine, 25; for the nominee of the convention, 17; John Sherman, 8; Harrison, 2; against Blaine, 4; Gresham, 1; Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, 1. Total 98.

In favor of Cleveland's tariff ideas, 93 democrats; in favor of Cleveland's tariff ideas, 7 republicans; non-committal, 14 democrats, non-committal, 18 republicans. Opposed to Cleveland's tariff ideas, 6 democrats; opposed to Cleveland's tariff ideas, 60 republicans; total 207.

For tariff reform only, democrats 59; for tariff reform only, republicans 9; for revenue reform only, democrats 10; for revenue reform only, republicans 33; for tariff and revenue reform, democrats 31.

For tariff and revenue reform, republicans 1; non-committal, democrats 8; non-committal, republicans 34; against any change, democrats one; against any change, republicans, 25. Total 213.

New York, Dec. 8.—An Odion, Tenn., special says Adam Charles, Andy Miller and Wm. Smith were lynched near River, Tenn., yesterday. They were negroes and criminally assaulted a ten-year old girl in a lonely wood. The child will probably die.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The *Enquirer* this morning prints facsimiles of the cipher letters which it says were furnished by Charles Hopkins, son of Assistant Ben E. Hopkins. The letters were sent by Harper to Miss Josie Holmes, his former exchange clerk. It is said that after the failure Harper professed the warmest friendship for his assistant cashier, Hopkins, and promised to do everything that could be done to shield him. Young Hopkins was correspondingly kind to Harper and became his messenger to carry letters to and from Messrs. Holmes. While in this office he began to suspect that Harper was arranging to shift on Hopkins the responsibility of all transactions with grain brokers and young Hopkins, to place Harper within his power, conceived the

BOLD DESIGN

of concealing the letters and delivering verbal messages. This worked well enough until Miss Holmes visited the jail. Harper was furious upon learning the treachery of his messenger and has since been cold to wards Hopkins. Harper also sent three checks to Miss Holmes which Hopkins suppressed and turned over to District Attorney Burnett. They aggregated \$700,000, and it is presumed they were intended to be placed so as to cover up some of the crooked transactions of his bank. In the first letter Harper instructs Miss Holmes about what she should say in her testimony. She answered saying she would be as evasive as she could, not feared she could not testify as he wished her to. She said he had made a botch sending to see her, and asked him why he did not go when he had a chance. She asked him to send her a lawyer to advise her.

HOW TO TESTIFY.

To this Harper replied with mad protestations of love for his bright angel, and upbraided her for her coldness, and especially for her cool suggestion that he should have flown. It looked to him as though she wanted to get rid of him; he reminded her of his talk during their last ride together, that he said the worst thing would be their separation, and that she said that would never be, and pressing a kiss on his lips, said she would go to prison with him, or, if that could not be, would visit him daily. He begged her to get well and come to him before she got into the safe deposit box, otherwise all would be spoiled. He also urged her to take

MORE OF THE DRUG

and to decline to be interviewed. In one of her notes, Miss Holmes said to Harper:

"Your wife has \$300,000, I have nothing to do but die, with your family disgracing me as they have done in the last two days."

New York, Dec. 8.—Herr Most was today denied a new trial, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment without fine.

First District Court.

Jens. C. Gasberg, of Brigham City, Box Elder County, was tried in the First District Court at Ogden Wednesday, Dec. 9 on the charge of unlawful cohabitation.

Peter Christiansen, who was called as a witness by the prosecution, did not know the defendant, and knew very little about the case.

Anna Hansen, the alleged plural wife of defendant, testified that she and the defendant had not lived as man and wife during the past two or three years.

James G. Gasberg, son of the defendant, had been a constant companion of his father for three or four years past. The latter had done business as a photographer in Smithfield, Portage, Brigham City, Hyrum and other places, and during that time had only visited home occasionally, on a visit of a day or two's length.

Rev. H. Nielson Staalsberg, an Episcopal minister of Brigham City, said he understood that the defendant did not pretend to live with his plural wife, and intended to apostatize from the "Mormon" Church.

I. C. Thoresen, of Hyrum, testified that the general reputation among the defendant's family and friends was that Mr. Gasberg had not lived with his plural wife for three or four years. All the other witnesses also testified to this effect.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. William Cook was arraigned on the charge of committing an infamous crime against nature. He pleaded not guilty.

The U.S. vs. Dan Perry and others was taken up. The defendants are charged with stealing three steers from C. P. Broot, of Box Elder County. The taking of evidence continued until nearly 6 p. m. The judge charged the jury and that body retired for consultation. After remaining out a short time they reported a verdict of not guilty.

In the case of Mads Christensen, unlawful cohabitation, an order was entered postponing arraignment.

F. Greenwell, heretofore arraigned, entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation.

Lucern on the Sandwich Islands.

On the occasion of the visit to this city of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands, Governor John O. Dominus, one of her suite, in conversation with H. P. Richards, of Z. O. M. I., expressed a desire to try the planting of some lucern seed on the islands. He greatly admired the green lucern fields of Utah, and realized the value of the plant among his people if it could be grown successfully.

Mr. Richards subsequently sent to Governor Dominus a hundred pounds of the seed, and has received from him a polite letter acknowledging the receipt of the same, and states that it has been distributed among grazers for the purpose of being planted.

Governor Dominus expresses great regret that Her Majesty's party were compelled to hasten home, and were thus deprived of again visiting this city, which, he says, the Queen would have greatly enjoyed.

An Omission.

Postmaster Barratt informs us that in the schedule of mails furnished by him a few days since, and published in the News, there was an omission, as follows: Southern mail arrives at 10 a. m. and 6:40 p. m.; closes at 6:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. The 3:30 p. m. is a closed pouch for Frisco and Milford, and points south of Milford.

An insane Italian was found in a bay now on the ranch of Mr. Murphy, four miles below Shoshone, on Monday last, with but little clothing on, and almost frozen. He was taken to the house and warmed, when he became violent and attempted to destroy things. Fearing injury to his family, Mr. Murphy subdued him with a double-barrel shotgun, discharging both loads in the poor man's face, breast and arms, and putting out one of his eyes. He was afterwards taken to Huley, and was so badly frozen that portions of his feet will have to be amputated.—*Idaho Democrat.*

WANTED

A FEW TONS OF LUERN AT THE DESERT NEWS OFFICE on subscription account.

INFANTILE SKIN DISEASES

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched, and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally, we were advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvellous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion your valuable remedies saved his life, and to day he is a strong, healthy child, perfect well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred.

GEO. B. SMITH, Atty at Law and Ex-Prov. Atty, Ashland, O. REFERENCE: J. G. Weist, Druggist, Ashland, O.

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN

Are born into the world every day with some eccentrical affection, such as milk crust, scall head, scurf, or dandruff, sure to develop into an agonizing eczema, the itching, burning, and disfigurement of which make life a prolonged torture unless properly treated.

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Soother, and a single application of CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, with a little CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, are often sufficient to arrest the progress of the disease, and point to a speedy and permanent cure.

Hence, no mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity, and health, and is bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance, a skin without a blemish, and a body nourished by pure blood, should fail to make trial of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 60 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES! Aching Sides and Back, Hip Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp and Shooting pains, relieved in some minutes by the CUTICURA Anti-Rheumatic Plaster, the first and only pain killing plaster. 25 cents, d without adw

A MIRACULOUS CURE FOR THE DISTRESSING AND DANGEROUS SKIN DISEASE, known as Eczema, or the intense itching at once. No cure, no need, no pain. A. McGibbon's Eczema Cure, 19 Poplar street, Allegheny, Pa., writes: "I had tried every bleeding, purgative and cathartic, and all the (so called) cures that I ever heard of, in vain (putting out hundreds of dollars), until I used Emma's Magic Balm, or Ointment. After the first application I enjoyed the best night's sleep I had for ten years, and two boxes have cured me completely." "Wherever introduced Dr. Emma's Balm takes the lead, and has the largest sale of any Balm remedy in the world. Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail. 50 cent boxes. Address Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City. d&w (2)

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION. One red yearling HEIFER, fleecible brand on left shoulder, crop and underbit in right ear. If not claimed she will be sold on Monday, December 15th, 1887 at 10 o'clock a. m. at the estray pen, on the law district. G. O. GILKIN, T. C. TITAM. St. George, December 2nd, 1887.

I. O. S.

A BAY HORSE GILT, 18 MONTHS old; quite gentle; apt in for head, and three feet white; branded 4 on left shoulder rather dim. Any person returning said animal to Geo. C. Lambert, Cent News office, or giving him information that will lead to its recovery, will be suitably rewarded. d&w

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, no strong is my faith in the efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE LITERATURE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. J. BLECHER, 151 Pearl St., New York.

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